

Resource List on Trafficking in Women and Children

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RESOURCE LIST ON TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

This list of literature on trafficking in women and children is the result of work that was undertaken by the WIDTECH Project for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Asia and Near East Bureau. The list is categorized into the following categories, with brief annotations provided wherever appropriate:

- General—Conceptual and Definitional Issues on a Global Scale.
- General—Resources for Designing Programs for/with Trafficked Persons
- General—Resources for Designing Programs for/with Prostitutes
- General—Understanding Trafficking in the Context of Global Political and Economic Change
- Specific Case Studies
- Country Studies—Bangladesh
- Country Studies—India
- Country Studies—Mekong Subregion: Yunnan Province of China, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar
- Country Studies—Nepal
- Country Studies—Pakistan
- Country Studies—Philippines
- Country Studies—Sri Lanka
- Web Sites

GENERAL— CONCEPTUAL AND DEFINITIONAL ISSUES ON A GLOBAL SCALE

Atlink, Sietske.

Stolen Lives: Trading Women into Sex Slavery. London: Scarlet Press. New York: Harrington Park Press. 1995. 180 pages.

With personal testimony from women caught in the trafficking web, this book documents why and how women are hired, transported, and trapped into prostitution; the history of trafficking; and the plight of mail-order brides and domestic workers. The book illustrates how the trafficking gangs are able to circumvent the law and offers suggestions to stop these abuses.

Hughes, Donna M., and Claire Roche (eds.).

Making the Harm Visible: Global Sexual Exploitation of Women and Girls. Speaking Out and Providing Services. Kingston, Rhode Island: Coalition against Trafficking of Women. 1999. 349 pages.

This collection of essays from an abolitionist perspective focuses on violence and exploitation in a variety of cultures and contexts, with the main focus on how prostitution industries objectify and exploit women and girls.

International Human Rights Law Group.

“Report from the Roundtable on the Meaning of ‘Trafficking in Persons’: A Human Rights Perspective.” Washington, D.C. 11 pages. January 1997. Mimeograph.

A good, concise overview of the elements of trafficking from a U.S. legal perspective.

Raymond, Janice.

“Coalition Against Trafficking in Women Report to the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women.” May 1995.

This is the Coalition against Trafficking of Women’s report to the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women. It advocates defining all prostitution as the result of trafficking.

U.S. government documents issued by the President’s Interagency Council on Women.

Includes the U.S. government’s definition of trafficking in women and children and a memorandum from President Clinton regarding steps to combat violence against women and trafficking in women and girls.

Wijers, Marjan, and Lin Lap-Chew.

Trafficking in Women Forced Labor and Slavery-Like Practices in Marriage, Domestic Labour and Prostitution. Utrecht, Netherlands. Global Alliance against Trafficking in Women. 1997. 229 pages, with 94 pages of annexes.

This book presents the results of an international investigation on trafficking in women for forced labor and slavery-like practices in the context of marriage, domestic labor and prostitution. It discusses the different types of trafficking and gives a comprehensive definition of trafficking. The authors trace and analyze the international legal framework on labor and human rights that directly or indirectly impacts on the issue of trafficking in women. It includes the Draft Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Trafficked Persons and the Global Alliance against Trafficking in Women’s report to the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women.

RESOURCES FOR DESIGNING PROGRAMS FOR/WITH TRAFFICKED PERSONS**Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women.**

“Draft Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Trafficked Persons.”

A basic checklist that is particularly useful in the development of curricula for law enforcement training.

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women.

Handbook for Human Rights Action (In the Context of Traffic in Women). Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women. 1997. 250 pages.

This handbook resulted from an international workshop on human rights in Bangkok in June 1996. It provides information about the practical use of U.N. human rights mechanisms to combat traffic in women and to increase political action on national and international levels. It is a compilation of various materials including descriptions of terms, definitions, and texts of U.N. documents.

RESOURCES FOR DESIGNING PROGRAMS FOR/WITH PROSTITUTES

Bindman, Jo, and Jo Doezema.

Redefining Prostitution on the International Agenda. Anti-Slavery International. 1997. 108 pages.

This is a description of how prostitution has been treated in international conventions. It proposes new directions for action. It offers a redefinition of the sex industry and the rights of sex workers in order to facilitate the achievement of full human and labor rights.

Kempadoo, Kamala, and Jo Doezema (eds).

Global Sex Workers: Rights, Resistance and Redefinition. New York: Routledge. 1998. 294 pages.

This combines scholarly essays with personal narratives, interviews, and reports on sex workers from Asia, Australia, the Americas, the Caribbean, West and South Africa, and Western Europe. The book situates sex workers as working people who should enjoy human rights and worker rights. The collection of essays illustrates the varying definitions of sex work and documents the national and international sex worker's movements.

Overs, Cheryl, and Paulo Longo.

Making Sex Work Safe. Network of Sex Work Projects. London: Network of Sex Work Projects with Healthlink Worldwide. 1997. 96 pages.

A how-to manual for designing, carrying out, and evaluating HIV/AIDS outreach and education programs with sex workers in a way that incorporates democratic and human rights principles.

UNDERSTANDING TRAFFICKING IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Lim, Lin Lean (ed.).

The Sex Sector: The Economic and Social Bases of Prostitution in Southeast Asia. Geneva: International Labour Organization. 1998. 231 pages.

This book raises issues relating to basic human rights, morality, employment and working conditions, gender discrimination, health threats, and criminality within the sex industry. It includes case studies from Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The discussion raises questions about basing policy on the distinction between voluntary and coerced prostitution.

Phongpaichit, Pasuk, Sungsidh Piriyaarangsarn, and Nuainoi Treerat.

Guns, Girls, Gambling and Ganja: Thailand's Illegal Economy and Public Policy. Chiangmai, Thailand: Silkworm Books. 1998. 268 pages.

This book is about the working of the illegal economy and the role of the corrupt elements of the law enforcement agencies in Thailand. It includes chapters on trafficking and the sex industry.

Sanghera, Jyothi.

“In the Belly of the Beast.” Re/productions. Issue #2, April 1999. An online magazine—
www.hsph.harvard.edu/organizations/healthnetsasia/repro2/jyoti_sanghera.htm

A thoughtful, provocative analysis of the links between trafficking, prostitution, migration, and global economic integration. It emphasizes the idea that trafficking must be understood in a global context because trafficking is shaped by international politics and economic forces.

SPECIFIC CASE STUDIES**Human Rights Watch/Asia Watch.**

A Modern Form of Slavery: Trafficking of Burmese Women and Girls into Brothels in Thailand. Women’s Right Project, Division of Human Rights Watch. New York: Human Rights Watch. 1993. 160 pages.

The book, based on interviews with Burmese trafficking victims, documents violations of human rights against trafficked women and girls. The trafficked women and girls are subject to debt bondage, illegal confinement, and various forms of sexual and physical abuse. They also are exposed to HIV in the brothels, and they also face arrest as illegal immigrants.

Human Rights Watch.

Rape for Profit: Trafficking of Nepali Girls and Women to India’s Brothels. New York: Human Rights Watch. 1995. 90 pages.

This book documents the trafficking of girls and women from Nepal to brothels in Bombay, where they make up half of the city’s estimated 100,000 brothel workers. The trafficked women are held in virtual slavery. The book contends that Nepali and Indian government officials tolerate and, in some cases, participate in this flesh trade.

Human Rights Watch.

“Trafficking of Women and Girls into Forced Prostitution and Coerced Marriage.” In *The Human Rights Watch Global Report on Women’s Human Rights*. New York: Human Rights Watch. 1995. Chapter 4, pp. 196-273.

This chapter notes that while trafficking in women and girls possesses distinct characteristics in each country or region where it occurs, certain patterns have emerged that cut across geographical boundaries. It lists the different types of activities that trafficked women and girls are forced into and discusses the rampant human rights violations of such activities. Case studies are from Nepal, Burma, and Bangladesh.

Skrobonek, Siriporn, Nattaya Boonpakdee, and Chutima Jantateroo.

The Traffic in Women: Human Realities of the International Sex Trade. London: Zed Books. 1997. 124 pages.

Although this publication from the Foundation for Women in Bangkok does not deny the violent exploitation of women sex workers, it avoids depicting women as powerless victims of patriarchal societies. Containing case studies of trafficked women, it explores the nature and the extent of the problem and its transitional nature. It shows how women themselves may be empowered to end trafficking and offers specific recommendations for change.

BANGLADESH

Ali, Masud A.K.M., A.K.M. Mustaque Ali, and Ratan Sarkar.

Misplaced Childhood: A Short Study on the Street Children Prostitutes in Dhaka City.

Danish Save the Children. September 1997. 22 pages.

This study uses data gathered through participant observation, unstructured interviews, key informants and rapid urban appraisal in order to supplement the minimal existing data on child prostitution in Bangladesh. Viewing child prostitution as a part of the overall child labor situation, it is examined in the context of poverty, urbanization, sex-culture, and tradition.

Ali, Salma.

Trafficking in Children and Their Exploitation in Prostitution and Other Intolerable Forms of Child Labour in Nepal (sic), Country Report: Bangladesh. Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association. October 1998. 63 pages.

This report examines the cultural and economic context that allows for the perpetration of trafficking in Bangladesh. It also explores the extent of the problem and responses by the state, law enforcement agencies, and nongovernmental organizations.

Association for Community Development.

International Migration of Women: A Study of Causes and Consequences. Association for Community Development. June 1995. 37 pages.

A study conducted through interviews of 500 rural families in an attempt to discover why women migrate to India from these remote villages. Includes tables regarding monthly income of family, ownership pattern of cultivable lands, number of family members, level of education of family members, age of bride and groom at the time of marriage, registration of marriage, place of destination of migration, and whether the person returned to Bangladesh after migrating.

Association for Community Development.

Report on the Workshop on Prevention of Child and Women Trafficking. Bangladesh:

Association for Community Development. October 1997. 19 pages.

Details speakers and forums of this workshop and group work strategies.

Association for Community Development.

Socio-cultural Study of Border Belt Area. Bangladesh: Association for Community Development. Undated. 11 pages.

Aiming to find the root causes of trafficking, this study focuses on women living below the poverty line. It is an assessment of the situation and condition of disadvantaged women in Bangladesh.

Association for Community Development.

Trafficking and HIV/AIDS. Bangladesh: Association for Community Development. October 1996. 17 pages.

This is a report on a workshop that aimed to draw attention to concerned persons and to develop initiatives to stop the spread of HIV in Bangladesh and reduce the trafficking in women. It includes recommendations and strategies for prevention of HIV and trafficking.

Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association.

Movement Against Flesh Trade: Beware of the Traffickers, Protect Women and Children. Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association. August 1996 (or January 1997). 49 pages.

Includes tables listing crimes, age of the victims, marital status, educational background, family background, and size of family. There are also personal stories of trafficked girls and a map detailing the traffic route.

Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association.

Survey in the Area of Child and Women Trafficking. Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association. July-December 1997. 123 pages.

This survey reports the results of a nationwide study of trafficking in women and children in Bangladesh. It offers an outline of the historical, economic, and geographic context from which trafficking has developed as well as a review of legal issues regarding the trafficking in women and children. It provides an examination of cultural values, a description of traffickers, and a focus on the role of law enforcement agencies and shelter homes.

Blanchet, Therese.

Lost Innocence, Stolen Childhoods. Dhaka: The University Press Limited. 1996. 257 pages. This book examines childhood in Bangladesh by comparing middle class children to child laborers. It explores child servants, factory workers, and sex workers. State responses and children's rights also are considered.

Centre for Women and Children Studies.

Memorandum: Come forward to combat women and child trafficking. Dhaka: Centre for Women and Children Studies. May 1997. 9 pages.

Details the recommendations to the government on steps that should be taken to combat trafficking in women and children.

Latifa, Akanda, Dr. Khleda Salahuddin, Farah Kabir, and Prof. Ishrat Shamim (eds.).

Proceedings of the Consultation Meeting: Trafficking and Prostitution in the Context of Violence Against Women and Children. Dhaka: Centre for Women and Children Studies. April 1997. 61 pages.

This booklet discusses key issues of trafficking in women and children, offers charts of transit points, and details strategies for future action against trafficking in women and children. Annexes include a section on how to use international instruments to address trafficking issues.

Shamim, Ishrat, and Farah Kabir (eds.).

Proceedings of the Fact-Finding Meetings and the National Workshop on Trafficking in Women and Children. Dhaka: Centre for Women and Children Studies. May 1997. 51 pages. Details participating members and organizations of this meeting. Includes three appendices on specific issues of the Bangladesh trafficking problem and a compilation of international laws and instruments related to women and children trafficking.

INDIA

Child In Need Institute.

“Issues Regarding Street Children Who Have Been Trafficked.” A Fact Sheet. Calcutta: Child In Need Institute. Undated. 3 pages. Facts about why and how women are trafficked, issues that trafficked children face, and intervention techniques.

Child In Need Institute.

“Project on Abuse of Children as part of Commercialized Vice: Socio-psychological Perspectives and Rehabilitative Strategies.” West Bengal: Save the Children and Child In Need Institute. 1993. 147 pages.

This study investigated socio-psychological perspectives of trafficking as well as the intervention and rehabilitation strategies suitable for use with victims of abuse. Conducted in Calcutta, the study explored the many factors contributing to child abuse. Includes many charts relevant to child labor, social beliefs regarding child abuse, familial issues, and results of psychological tests.

Dasgupta, Abhijit.

“Causes of Prostitution and Methods of Prevention.” *Development Dialogue*. June 1990. 3 pages.

This study surveyed prostitutes in West Bengal and analyzed their place of origin, money earned and debts formed, and caste.

Dasgupta, Sumitra, Manojamy Ghosh, and Abhijit Dasgupta.

“Revati: A Survey That Was Not.” *Development Dialogue*. Undated. 14 pages. A personal story of a woman living in a Calcutta brothel.

Development Dialogue.

“Migration of Women from the Rural West Bengal to the Red Light Areas of Calcutta: A Study Conducted by Development Dialogue.” Undated. 6 pages.

Study of place of origin of prostitutes in the brothels of Calcutta, their caste, the occupation of the main earner of the family of the sex worker, occupation before emerging as a sex worker, and reason for becoming a prostitute.

Dugger, Celia W.

“DEAD ZONES: Fighting Back in India: Calcutta’s Prostitutes Lead the Fight on AIDS.”
New York Times, January 4, 1999, sec. A, p. 2.

This article describes how prostitutes in the Sonagachi red-light district in Calcutta are teaching each other about condom use and the prevention of AIDS.

Frederick, John.

“Deconstructing Gita.” *Himal: The South Asian Magazine*. October 1998, pp. 12-19.

This article, focusing on South Asia, argues that the dialogue on trafficking should focus on more than the relative few who are kidnapped and forced into prostitution. The author advocates a deconstruction of trafficking myths and suggests a much broader definition and focus to include discussion of the economic and social conditions that lead many women to become prostitutes because they have no other choices.

Satya, Mocharla.

Caged Lives: A peep into the lives of adolescent girls in Chaturbhujsthan. Supported by Center for Development and Population Activities. Patna: ADITHI. 1997.

Personal stories of 40 adolescent girls in the “red light area” of Muzaffarpur in northern India.

Sleightholme, Carolyn and Indrani Sinha.

Guilty Without Trial: Women in the Sex Trade in Calcutta. Calcutta: STREE. 1996.

164 pages.

Using case studies, interviews, and surveys, this book explores the reasons for the sex trade in Calcutta. There is an emphasis on the social and economic vulnerability of the women involved as well the existing legal double standard. Issues of health and working mothers are also addressed. It offers ideas and initiatives for intervention programs.

Socio-Legal Aid and Research Training Centre.

“Reports on the Consultation Meeting to Combat Trafficking in Children and Child Prostitution.” UNICEF Calcutta and Dhaka and Red Barnet South Asia Regional Office. Undated. 80 pages.

A compilation of reports on child trafficking that focuses on interventions, the underlying social dynamics, and a survey on the situation.

Socio-Legal Aid and Research Training Centre.

Rights of Women in India. Calcutta: Socio-Legal Aid and Research Training Centre. 1995. 138 pages.

A review of Indian laws relevant to women’s rights including marriage law, property law, and laws pertaining to violence against women.

U.N. Development Fund for Women.

“A Life Free of Violence, It’s Our Right: 1998 Global Campaign for the Elimination of Gender-based Violence in the South Asia Region.”

A folder of information with fact sheets on gender violence, socio-economic issues, and policy initiatives on gender.

MEKONG SUBREGION

The Mekong subregion includes Yunnan Province of China, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Thailand, Cambodia, and Myanmar.

Archavanitkul, Kritaya.

Combating the Trafficking in Children and Their Exploitation, Prostitution and Other Intolerable Forms of Child Labor in Mekong Basin Countries. A subregional report submitted to the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour and the International Labour Organization. Thailand: Mahidol University Institute for Population and Social Research. June 1998. 133 pages.

Provides an overview and synthesis of child trafficking problems among the six riparian countries of the Mekong River.

Caouette, Therese M.

Needs Assessment on Cross-Border Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-region. Draft prepared for the U.N. Working Group on Trafficking in the Mekong Sub-region. Bangkok. 1998. 55 pages.

This study focuses on cross-border trafficking of women and children within the Mekong subregion. It highlights issues, which need subregional attention and response.

Comprehensive literature survey on trafficking.

Derks, Annuska.

Trafficking of Cambodian Women and Children to Thailand. Phnom Penh: International Organization for Migration and Catholic Refugee Services. 1997. 54 pages.

Provides information on the phenomenon of trafficking of women and children from Cambodia to Thailand not only for the purpose of prostitution, but also for begging, or work on construction sites, fisheries, and domestic work. The study focuses primarily on recruitment processes.

Development and Education Program for Daughters and Communities Center.

“Responses to Child Prostitution—The NGO Perspective.” Undated. 6 pages.

Includes an analysis of the situation in northern Thailand and the activities of the organization to prevent trafficking and human rights violations in the sex industry.

Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women, International Organization for Migration, and Cambodian Women’s Development Association.

“Two Reports on the Situation of Women and Children Trafficked from Cambodia and Vietnam to Thailand.” Phnom Penh. March 1997. 26 pages. Mimeograph.

Report on the qualitative survey of brothels on the Thai-Cambodian border by the Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women, International Organization for Migration, and Cambodian Women’s Development Association.

Human Right Vigilance in Cambodia (Vigilance).

“Notes on the March-April 1995 Rapid Appraisal of the Human Rights Vigilance of Cambodia on Child Prostitution and Trafficking.” Phnom Penh. 1995. 7 pages. Mimeograph.

Human Right Vigilance in Cambodia (Vigilance).

“Prostitution and Sex Trafficking: A Growing Threat to Women and Children in Cambodia.” Phnom Penh. 5 pages. Mimeograph.

Ministry of Planning, Kingdom of Cambodia.

Cambodian Human Development Report. 1998: Women’s Contribution to Development. Phnom Penh: Ministry of Planning. 1998.

Muecke, Marjorie.

“Mothers Sold Food, Daughter Sells Her Body: Prostitution and Cultural Continuity.” *Social Science and Medicine*. 1994: vol. 35, no. 7, pp. 891-901.

National Assembly of Cambodia.

“Report on the Problem of Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Cambodia.” Phnom Penh: National Assembly of Cambodia. June 1997. 26 pages. Mimeograph.
Report compiled by the Commission on Human Rights and Reception of Complaints of the National Assembly of Cambodia. The report documents the incidence and possible causes and consequences of prostitution, structure and form of trafficking within and across the border, the status of the law, and a set of recommendations.

Phan, Hanna, and Lorraine Patterson.

“Men are Gold, Women are Cloth.” A Report on the Potential for HIV/AIDS Spread in Cambodia and Implications for HIV/AIDS Education. CARE International in Cambodia. Phnom Penh. 1994. Mimeograph.

Physicians for Human Rights.

“Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children in Cambodia: Personal Narratives.” Boston: Physicians for Human Rights. 1991. 36 pages, with 19 pages of annexes.

The report includes discussions of the scope and nature of commercial sexual exploitation in Cambodia, the underlying human rights issues, and presentations of case studies of current and former young brothel workers. It concludes with a psychological assessment and recommendations for psycho-social interventions. The annexes include translated unofficial excerpts from the Cambodian Law on Suppression of the Kidnapping/Sales of Human Persons and Exploitation of Human Persons.

Seabrook, Jeremy.

Travels in the Skin Trade: Tourism and the Sex Industry. London: Pluto Press. 1996. 175 pages.

This book looks at the Thai sex industry through a human rights perspective. By presenting the accounts of many people involved in the sex industry, it explores the possibility of a new interpretation of human rights. In addition, there is a discussion of economic rights and their role in the sex industry.

Sean, Sin Kim, and Ashley Barr.

Illegal Labor Movements: The Case of Trafficking in Women for Sexual Exploitation for the Mekong Region Law Center. November 1997. 35 pages.

Examines many facets of trafficking including root causes and contributing factors, law and policy, current implementation programs, measures, structures and mechanisms, recommendations for actions, and resources.

United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Development Program, SEAwatch.

“Trafficking in Women and Children, Mekong Subregion.” February 1998. 7 pages.

A folder containing information on the magnitude of the problem, the roots of the issue, trafficking mechanisms, and techniques and possible strategies for action.

United Nations Development Program.

Project of the Mekong Subregion. “Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-Region” RAS/98/HOI/IV/31. Thailand: United Nations Development Program. November 1998. 21 pages, with 22 pages of annexes.

Project report for the U.N. system to undertake initiatives to combat trafficking in women and children in the Mekong subregion. It envisages active cooperation from governments of the region, community-based and nongovernmental organizations, and other concerned organizations.

NEPAL**Agro-forestry, Basic Health and Cooperative Nepal.**

Girl Trafficking in Sindhupalchowk: A Situation Analysis Report. Kathmandu: Agro-forestry, Basic Health and Cooperative Nepal. Undated. 25 pages.

A questionnaire survey of Mahankal and Inchowk Village Development Committee areas. Completed after the 1990 general census.

Agro-forestry, Basic Health and Cooperative Nepal.

Life In Hell: The True Stories of Girls Rescued from Indian Brothels. Kathmandu: Agro-forestry, Basic Health and Cooperative Nepal. 1998. 51 pages.

This booklet offers the personal stories of a dozen Nepalese women who were trafficked to Indian brothels.

Agro-forestry, Basic Health and Cooperative Nepal.

Red-Light Traffic: The Trade in Nepali Girls. Kathmandu: Agro-forestry, Basic Health and Cooperative Nepal. 3rd edition. 1996. 66 pages.

This is a collection of essays by eight contributors who work on different aspects of trafficking in women and girls in Nepal. The contributors review the socio-economic causes of trafficking and the impact of HIV/AIDS.

Acharya, Usha.

“Trafficking in Children and Their Exploitation in Prostitution and Other Intolerable Forms of Child Labour in Nepal.” Country Report: Nepal. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Financial Support from the Government of the United Kingdom. Kathmandu. October 1998. 88 pages. Mimeograph. Detailed documentation of various forms of child exploitation practiced in Nepal. Discusses the existing legislation on trafficking and child labor exploitation and reviews some of the work undertaken by anti-trafficking/anti-child exploitation nongovernmental organizations.

Center for Development and Population Activities.

“Profile of Activities to Prevent Girl Trafficking.” January 1998.

A short outline of the Center for Development and Population Activities’ four initiatives to prevent girl trafficking, a review of goals/objectives and strategies, and a framework chart detailing activities through 2001.

Centre for Women and Development, Kamaladi, Kathmandu.

“Survey of Organizations Working on the Issues of Girl Trafficking.” Submitted to the Asia Foundation/Kathmandu. June 1996. 104 pages. Mimeograph.

This report identifies government organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and international nongovernmental organizations that are involved in the issue of girl trafficking in Nepal.

Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre.

Misery Behind Looms: Child Laborers in the Carpet Factories in Nepal. Kathmandu: Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre. 1992. 121 pages.

This monograph is a report of a survey on “The Situation and Problems of Child Laborers in the Carpet Factories” completed by the Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre in 1992. It includes statistics and graphs.

Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre.

The State of the Rights of the Child in Nepal: Country Report. Kathmandu: Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre. 1998. 92 pages.

Friedman, Matthew.

“Overview of Girl Trafficking Activities in Nepal. A Background Paper.” USAID/Nepal. November 1998. Draft. 33 pages. Mimeograph.

Highlights the main issues of trafficking in girls in Nepal. Lists nongovernmental organizations and activist groups in Nepal that are working towards eliminating or reducing trafficking in women and girls in Nepal.

Friedman, Robert I.

“India’s Shame: Sexual Slavery and Political Corruption are Leading to an AIDS Catastrophe.” *The Nation*. April 8, 1996. pp. 11-20.

Ghimire, Durga.

“Sexual Exploitation of Nepalese Girls: With Special Reference to Girls Trafficking.” Paper presented in the Regional Seminar on *Girls’ Rights: Society’s Responsibility, Taking Action Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking*. Organized by the Center for Population and Development Activities. Washington, D.C. December 8-10, 1997. Bombay, India.

Mimeograph.

This booklet provides a background on the cultural, educational, and economic situation of women in Nepal. It also details factors leading to trafficking, forms of violence against women, a review of various strategies used to prevent sexual exploitation, and a list of recommendations to prevent it in the future.

International Labour Organization.

Designing a National Framework of Action Against Child Labor in Nepal. Geneva:

International Labour Organization. 1996. 28 pages.

Ministry of Women and Social Welfare, HMG, Nepal, International Labour Organization and International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour.

“National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Women and Children and Their Commercial Sexual Exploitation.” Kathmandu. 1998. 18 pages.

This document explains how the Nepalese government plans to stop trafficking in children.

Includes a chart for each of the six policy areas with objectives, nature of the program, activities of the program and the actors involved.

Ministry of Women and Social Welfare.

“Trafficking in Women and Children and Their Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Nepal.”

Kathmandu: Ministry of Women and Social Welfare. December 1998. 10 pages.

A collection of fact sheets on the issues such as the nature of the problem, origin and transit points and contributing factors. It also outlines the government’s response to trafficking.

New ERA.

“A Situation Analysis of Sex Work and Trafficking in Nepal with reference to Children.”

Report Submitted to the UNICEF/Nepal. Kathmandu. October 1997. 63 pages. Mimeograph.

Results of a multi-stage survey of child commercial sex workers in Nepal and Nepalese trafficked to India. Twenty research sites in Nepal and two Indian cities of Mumbai and Calcutta. Statistics, case studies and reviews of legislation on trafficking.

Pradhan, Gauri.

Back Home from the Brothels: A Case Study of the Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking Across Nepal-India Border. Kathmandu: Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre. 3rd edition. 1997. 63 pages.

This book notes that trafficking in women and children both internally and across the Indo-Nepal border has become a serious issue in Nepalese society. It documents case studies and provides a list of names and addresses of organizations in Nepal that work on issues relating to trafficking and child prostitution.

Rajbhandari, Renu, and Binayak Rajbhandari.

“Girl Trafficking: The Hidden Grief in the Himalayas.” Women’s Rehabilitation Centre. Kathmandu: Women’s Rehabilitation Centre. 1997.

An overview of trafficking in Nepal with five case studies, a review of factors responsible for trafficking and the work of indigenous nongovernmental organizations working against trafficking.

Sattur, Omar.

Child Labour in Nepal: A Report by Anti-Slavery International and Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre. Kathmandu: Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre. 1993. 87 pages. This book notes that while children have always had to work to help their families in Nepal, in recent years, urban migration fueled by rural poverty has led to a more sinister exploitation of child labor in Nepal. It includes specific case studies of exploited children.

Women’s Rehabilitation Centre.

Conceptual Clarity on Trafficking. Kathmandu: Women’s Rehabilitation Centre. 1998. 40 pages.

This book contains a discussion of controversies of the definition of trafficking, lists of the causes of trafficking, a human rights framework and strategies for action on local, regional, and international levels.

PAKISTAN

Ghaus, Khalida, and Nazish Brohi.

Regional Conference on Trafficking in Women and Children in South Asia. Karachi: Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid. 1997. 45 pages.

Includes background information on and discussion of the two main themes of this conference, recent trends in trafficking and the formulation of strategies for prevention.

Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid.

The Flesh Trade: The Trafficking of Women and Children in Pakistan. Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid. 1993. 58 pages.

Offers case studies, copies of relevant newspaper articles and letters of support from Pakistani and international organizations and governments.

National Commission for Child Welfare and Development, Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education, Government of Pakistan.

Combating Child Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Involvement of Children in Intolerable Forms of Child Labour. Country Report: Pakistan. Kathmandu: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. October 1998.

This study explores the factors contributing to child trafficking and the legal and administrative arrangements that have been made to combat the issue. It also provides an action plan to prevent trafficking and to reintegrate the victims.

PHILIPPINES

BATIS: Center for Women.

Filipino Women's Diaspora: Causes, Costs and Challenges. Protection of Filipino Migrant Workers in Japan. Manila: BATIS. 70 pages. 1995.

Gives an overview of the immigration policies adopted by successive Filipino governments and discusses the impact of current policies on women.

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women.

"Promoting Women's Rights/Fighting Sexual Exploitation." Tenth Anniversary Publication. Manila: Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. 1998.

Collection of articles on trafficking and prostitution.

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women.

Trafficking in Women and Prostitution in the Pacific. Manila: Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. 62 pages. 1996.

Short sketches of trafficking in women for prostitution in several Asian countries.

Coordination of Action Research on AIDS and Mobility—Asia and Free University of Amsterdam.

What do Filipina Domestic Helpers in Malaysia Know About HIV/AIDS? Kuala Lumpur: Coordination of Action Research on AIDS and Mobility—Asia. 1997. 125 pages.

This publication presents the situation of Filipina housemaids in Malaysia, their lifestyles, and what they understand about HIV/AIDS. It also documents survey data on their attitudes, knowledge, practices, and behavior.

Commission on Filipinos Overseas.

"Trafficking in Women: A Philippine Situation." Manila. 1999. Mimeograph.

Includes current statistics and graphs.

International Organization on Migration.

"Tracer Study on Filipino Domestic Helpers Abroad." Manila: International Organization for Migration. July 1995. 120 pages. Annexes.

This study focuses on the socio-economic conditions of Filipino domestic workers from pre-departure until the end of their first two-year contract in Hong Kong.

International Organization for Migration.

Trafficking in Women to Japan for Sexual Exploitation: Survey of the Case of Filipino Women. Manila: International Organization for Migration. 60 pages.

This report provides an overview of the trafficking in Filipino women to Japan. Based on a survey of 100 Filipino women who had been trafficked to Japan, this report provides information the profile of women who are trafficked. It also makes recommendations for combating trafficking in women and children.

Regalado, A. Reynaldo.

“International Labor Migration and Trafficking in Women in Asia: The Philippine Experience.” Paper presented at the Third International Organization for Migration Regional Seminar on Irregular Migrant Trafficking in East and Southeast Asia. Bangkok, Thailand. September 17-18, 1998. 10 pages, plus annexes.

Women’s Education, Development, Productivity and Research Organization.

Halfway Through the Circle: The Lives of Eight Filipino Women Survivors of Prostitution and Trafficking. Quezon City: Women’s Education, Development, Productivity and Research Organization. 1998. 131 pages.

SRI LANKA**International Labor Organization’s International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour.**

Children and Their Exploitation in Prostitution and Other Intolerable Forms of Child Labour in Sri Lanka. Country Report: Sri Lanka. Kathmandu: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. October 1998. 57 pages, with six annexes.

Explores child labor in Sri Lanka with special reference to the trafficking of children. Offers a historical background, an explanation of the nature and extent of the problem, the role of government and nongovernmental organizations, and recommendations for action.

WEB SITES**Coalition Against Trafficking in Women.**

www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/catw/catw.htm

An informative and substantial Web site for the major international network that defines all prostitution as trafficking. It includes texts of publications on trafficking, a list of contacts, international statements against trafficking, a fact sheet with information on each country, testimonies, reports on conferences, and links to other relevant sites.

End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes.

www.ecpat.net

This Thai-based group’s Web site offers information about this organization as well as an explanation of their many international programs in this field including campaigns against child sex tourism and child pornography on the Internet, campaigns for increased involvement among young people and increased law enforcement, and a developing network.

End Violence Working Group Archives.

www.globalknowledge.org/english/archives/mailarchives/endviolence/index.html

This Web site contains the archives for the End Violence Working Group, which is a forum for discussion of the most effective strategies to end violence against women.

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women.

www.inet.co.th/org/gaatw/index.html

A review of legal perspectives and actions taken to prevent trafficking. Includes a large publication list from many countries.

Human Rights Watch.

www.hrw.org

Includes up-to-date briefs, current events, publications, and campaigns, some of which are relevant to women and trafficking.

International Organization for Migration.

www.iom.ch/migrationweb/focus_areas/entrym.htm

Has a great deal of information on trafficking in Asia and throughout the world. Includes a bibliography of trafficking sources, reports, studies, program information, and articles from the newsletter.

Network of Sex Work Projects.

www.walnet.org/csis/groups/nswp/

Information regarding the human rights and health issues of sex workers. Includes a publications, conference reports relevant to sex workers, events listing, and regional contacts.

Prostitutes' Education Network.

www.bayswan.org/penet.html

Includes a section on "International Prostitution Issues and the World Conference on Women."

Re/productions.

www.hsph.harvard.edu/organizations/healthnet/sasia/frontpage.html

An online journal focusing on reproductive health and gender in South Asia. Issue number two is devoted entirely to trafficking, sex work, and prostitution. Includes articles written by various scholars on this topic.

World Congress Against Sexual Exploitation of Children.

<http://193.135.156.14/webpub/csechome.default.htm>

Fact sheets, theme papers, and Congress reports on issue of children, prostitution, and trafficking.